The Washington Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY
1322 New York Avenue. Telephone MAIN 3300.

CLINTON T. BRAINARD, President and Editor.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES:
THE S. C. BECKWITH SPECIAL AGENCY.
New York Office.....Tribune Bldg.
Chicago Office.....Tribune Bldg.
St. Louis Office.....Third Nat. Bank Bldg.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., REPRESENTATIVE:
C. K. ABBOT.....Guarantee Trust Bldg.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER:
Daily and Sunday.....45 cents per month
Daily and Sunday.....$5.40 per year
Daily, without Sunday.....25 cents per month

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:
Daily and Sunday.....45 cents per month
Daily and Sunday.....$5.40 per year
Daily, without Sunday.....25 cents per month
Daily, without Sunday.....$2.00 per year
Sunday, without Daily.....$2.40 per year

Entered at the postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1915.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald

RISEN.

Hast fallen in the race?
Let this be thy beginning.
Rich prizes by God's grace
Still lie here for thy winning.
Tall oaks by Poets sung
In some far distant hour
From fallen acorns sprung
Are symbols true of power.

(Copyright, 1915.)

Naturally we shall look for an optimistic message to Congress next December.

Well, October is here, and, fight as hard as they can, the allies can hardly hope to make good the Kaiser's prediction.

Some famous persons have been admitted to the New York University's hall of fame, and some have been admitted without having fame thrust upon them in the process.

The making of war munitions for the allies is becoming almost as hazardous for the men engaged in it in this country as service in the battle fronts is for the soldiers of Europe.

Since, according to the official reports, both the Germans and the French are victorious day by day in their struggle on the western front, it must be concluded that their only object is the killing of men.

The New York World and the New York Evening Post would have the country believe that diplomacy is an invention of Woodrow Wilson's for stopping submarine warfare, whereas it was something invented by the British naval experts that did the trick.

Great Britain has filed a claim for $50,000 damages done to the property of its subjects in Vera Cruz at the time of American occupation. Just about enough to pay postage on London's answers to our claims growing out of interference with commerce.

"When a child is born who is the one to be congratulated?" asks an eager correspondent of Annie Laurie of "Advice to Girls" fame. Opinions differ, sweet communicant, but there is a consensus of opinion that the doctor is the only one that has a lead-pipe cinch.

A man who handed out tips of $20 right and left to the servants of a New York hotel was taken to an insane asylum for examination. Insanity, if the pleas heard in the courts may be believed, more often manifests itself in a desire to acquire other people's money.

Public school officials are considering the practicability of using the Naval Hospital and other government buildings to relieve the congestion in the schoolhouses. And the time is approaching for a renewal of the discussion on Capitol Hill as to what shall be done with the District's money.

Two pet cats belonging to an Alexandria Bay hotel keeper who died the other day were chloroformed and placed in the coffin with him in obedience to instructions contained in a letter to the undertaker. The strange thing is that no one is excited over the incident, not even the S. P. C. A.

While waiting to see Postmaster General Burleson Thomas A. Edison made a study of the goldfish swimming in an aquarium, and nobody spoke to him for fear of interfering with the solution of some submarine problem. And again he may only have been wondering whether goldfish would make good bait for salmon or bass fishing.

"Just remember," said John D. Rockefeller, jr., addressing the miners at Sunrise, Wyo, "I am doing everything I can for you, but times are hard now and the men who have put their money into this enterprise are not making anything. But times will improve, with a better demand for our products, there will be more work and all of us will prosper." Rather a pointed illustration by young Mr. Rockefeller of the old lesson that what injures capital injures labor.

Pro-Germans in New York are organizing a country-wide campaign to injure banks which participate in the Anglo-French loan. They admit that a systematic effort will be made not only in the large cities throughout the country, but in the smaller places to impair the resources, by withdrawal of deposits, of every bank that puts any money into the bonds. If not in New York, perhaps in some other State they will run up against laws that may restrict their liberty and halt their pursuit of happiness.

Miss Margaret Wilson has discovered something on which the President and the two living former Presidents agree. Discussing the benefits of a more general use of the public schools of the country she said: "President Wilson, former President Taft and former President Roosevelt are as one in backing the community center movement as the essence of common sense and one of the great opportunities before the people of the country." The merit of the proposition must therefore be quite unassailable.

A $240,000,000 Revenue Shortage.

The Secretary of the Treasury announces that he will recommend to Congress that the emergency revenue act, which expires by statutory limitation on December 31, 1915, be extended until peace is restored in Europe, and that the present duty on sugar, which the Underwood tariff act provided should be removed on May 1, 1916, be retained until "normal customs conditions are restored." With these two sources of revenue in operation the government at the present time is spending at the rate of $100,000,000 a year more than it receives, so that if Congress adopts Mr. McAdoo's recommendations, as it must inevitably, it will make no step of progress toward meeting the deficit. With the present ratio of income to expenditures maintained Congress must provide some new means for raising another $100,000,000 a year to bring the government out even. This, of course, does not take into account the money that undoubtedly will have to be appropriated for the national defense, which has been estimated at anywhere from $300,000,000 to $700,000,000, and for which separate provision will be made, probably by an issue of bonds.

Secretary McAdoo's recommendations could easily have been anticipated; he has taken the only course open to him, though it necessarily involves a confession of the total failure of the Underwood act as a revenue producer. Summed up the country's present financial condition proves that the tariff law falls short of yielding the revenue its framers and supporters calculated on by about $240,000,000, since the sugar duty, which the Underwood act provided should be removed on May 1, 1916, yields about $50,000,000, the special revenue act or war tax about $90,000,000, while the annual deficit amounts to about $100,000,000.

All the blame for this $240,000,000 shortage the administration leaders place upon the war. Speaker Champ Clark says there is a "difficulty with the revenue" due to the war, and Secretary McAdoo wants the sugar duty retained until "normal customs conditions are restored." And yet the statistics of the Department of Commerce show that in the first year of the war there was a falling off in the value of our imports of only 12 per cent or $220,000,000. Plainly this decrease does not explain a "difficulty with the revenue" that leaves the country $240,000,000 short of what the lawmakers had figured on.

The people will go on paying the special war tax in time of peace and they will contribute the $100,000,000 that is still needed to make ends meet, in whatever way Congress may dictate, but when the 1916 campaign rolls around the administration's financing will call for explanation, and that means that the operation of the new tariff will be subjected to deep scrutiny. There is no reason to doubt that this will be the big issue.

The District and the New Congress.

It is more than a hopeful sign for Washington that leading members of its business and civic organizations are thus early manifesting a serious interest in the selection of committees on the District of Columbia in the Sixty-fourth Congress. As is shown by the interviews obtained by The Herald yesterday, which are published in this issue, plans are well under way for concerted action by all of the representative and influential associations of citizens and business men with the object of co-operating with the leaders in the new Congress in matters relating to the District's welfare, one of which—the selection of members of the District committees—is of first importance. As a member of one of the trade organizations said yesterday the people of Washington have never been so well organized as at present or working so harmoniously and unitedly for the best interests of the Capital. This being the case it should be easy to impress upon the new Congress the fact that Washington speaks with one voice upon all subjects pertaining to its interests, and a friendly basis of co-operation between the citizens and the men who make the laws for them should be established as a natural result. There is no reason why the ruinous and deplorable antagonism of the last Congress should be carried over into the new one. Not only did it result in serious injury to the District, but it retarded the work of both Houses and in the end threatened to defeat important national legislation. Once assured that it is in touch with the representatives of the people of Washington united for the advancement of its best interests, the new Congress would welcome the opportunity to co-operate. A start has been made toward bringing about this happy condition of affairs, and the undertaking is one in which every organization in the city should have a share. It should not be permitted to lag for a moment between this time and the convening of Congress.

The Navy Yard Wage Dispute.

A serious dispute over wages is in progress between the government of the United States on one side and the employes of the Washington Navy Yard on the other. The men claimed that they were receiving lower pay than those engaged in similar work in private establishments, and, after months of delay the justice of their claim was established and an increase of wages was offered them. The amount of the increase, however, is now declared by the men to be wholly unsatisfactory, and there is serious talk of a strike. A similar situation existing between a big corporation and its employes would arouse public interest all over the country, there would be a demand for arbitration and if the situation became acute perhaps government authorities would take a hand. If the corporation refused to arbitrate it would be indignantly denounced. The situation at present existing between the United States government and the navy yard employes appears to be no different. There is a wide difference between the two sides of the controversy and danger of a strike. Why should not their differences be arbitrated? Why should not Uncle Sam set an example for other employers and propose that a board of arbitration be chosen to investigate, discover all the facts and fix a scale of wages? The spectacle of a great government engaged in a prolonged dispute over wages is not an inspiring one, and the curtain should be rung down on it without delay. Why not arbitrate?

An Effective Blockade.

Speaking of blockades, true and false, there seems to be no question as to the efficacy of the recent slides in the Panama Canal. They have closed the channel for a month at least, and neutral and unneutral commerce suffers alike. Possibly the greatest engineering feat in the history of the world was not actually completed when the announcement was made.—New York World.

Peace.

The Pilgrim Dads, renowned in song, were men of power as well as prayer, and when the redskin breezed along to separate them from their hair they grabbed the blunderbuss, by jngs! and filled him full of copper slugs. John Carroll was a godly gink; there was no varnish on his pew; but when the thrifty British kink dunned him for kale that wasn't due he took his gun and left the house, merely ejaculating, "Raus!" And Washington, our Father George—the love of peace obsessed his soul; but when he got to Valley Forge, "Boys," he observed, "we're in the hole, though by and by I trust we shall raise holy Cain with George et al. Our powder and our socks are gone, the commissariat's in a mess, so let us pause to ponder on the joys of unpreparedness. We're dished—unless Parleyvoos will send us cannon balls and shoes!" His good advice they soon forgot, and when the British came once more they chased our fathers round the lot. (They were expert at shedding gore.) But still we fit—and gave them beans in an affair at New Orleans. Abe Lincoln was a peaceful wight. He wore no bullion on his clothes, but when the moment came to fight he cussed a mess of Black Hawk oaths and "Boys," he says, "it's up to you to see the sacred Union through!" We do not call them brutes and thugs, although they bathed in vats of gore, or say "They must have all been bugs to get into that horrid war!" We honor them as best we may and pay them 7 cents a day. Then let us can the silly boobs who call preparedness a crime, and whistle through their bronchial tubes (at fifteen hundred bones a time), about the sin of raising sons to shoulder fratricidal guns. And when some nation feels its oats and hands us out a bunch of sass, let's have a flock of fighting boats to argue with instead of gas, and army corps and guns enough to call the other fellow's bluff. Then those who want to treat us right will find we are a peaceful land, and those who aim to start a fight will have a proper fight on hand. And let the nation's watchword run: "Friendship for all and lip from none!"—Herbert Bretherton.

Getting Away from Trouble.

By JOHN D. BARRY.

As a rule, when we have trouble, instead of confining it within the smallest circuit, we let it range over the broadest circuit, over the whole field of consciousness. In this way it secures possession of us and makes us its prey. Through thinking about it and talking about it and inviting others to contribute to the emphasis, we further enslave ourselves.

Often the wisest course is to say nothing about it and, so far as possible, to keep our thoughts busy elsewhere.

If we can only manage to give our thoughts wholesome work when there is mischief making its appeal, we have already won a victory.

Much depends on our first relation to a trouble. If we yield, our recovery becomes at once harder. If we resist, we have already secured an advantage. When the trouble comes back, it is likely to have less confidence and less power. The worst mistake we can make is by abandoning ourselves. We all know those people who, as soon as trouble comes, at once refuse to allow themselves to be associated with relief of any kind. Perhaps they are just about to go out for an evening of social enjoyment. "Now, I can't go. I feel too bad." The meaning of all such expressions is: "I must stay at home and think of my trouble and be just as unhappy as I can." In this attitude there is nearly always lack of consideration for others.

One's own refusal to participate in some projected diversion may be a denial to others or the cause of gloom. How much better it would be to put aside the trouble for a time and to do one's best to enjoy. There are, of course, those who consider such a course heartless or even immoral. They take an attitude toward trouble established by convention. It makes them feel that they ought to play up, that they ought to react in ways that show a proper appreciation of the trouble, a kind of deference.

And yet we all admire the attitude of self-forgetfulness, of ability to rise above depression or to conceal it, either for one's own sake or for the sake of others. We regard it as heroism, an expression of generous and noble character. Best of all we like what we call "good losers." For their cheerfulness under disappointment we give them not merely praise but warm personal liking.

A case that came within my experience seemed to me to express a very reasonable attitude of mind. A guest at a large party in a country house woke up one morning and found that a considerable sum of money had disappeared from his clothes. He knew that, on his arrival the night before, the money had been in his pocket. The chances were that, during his absence at dinner, when he had left those clothes hanging in the closet, someone had come into the room and gone through the pockets. If he were to inform his host there would be an unpleasant excitement. Suspicion would probably fasten itself on the servants. The party would be spoiled. After thinking the matter over very carefully, the guest decided that, under the circumstances, the only thing for him to do was to say nothing and to accept the loss philosophically.

There are those who would insist that the guest did wrong. The situation showed that there was a thief in the house. If the thief happened to be a servant, the stealing would go on. Ought not the hosts to have been put on their guard?

There is a rather nice question involved here. But it is based on an assumption. So often, through being suspected, servants are made to suffer, particularly the women. As soon as that loss became known, every servant in the house would have been uneasy, perhaps watched. The situation might have resulted in far-reaching complications, affecting persons wholly innocent. Then, too, the money might not have been stolen at all. It might have been lost. On the other hand it might have been stolen by a guest. If the loss had been a serious deprivation to the owner of the money, there might have been reason for creating so much disturbance. But, in this instance, the disturbance would have been far more serious than the loss.

New Land on the Arctic Map.

Stefansson had long believed that an exploring party in that region (north of Prince Patrick Island) could be sustained by animal food, and his experience after parting from the main body of the expedition fully confirmed his belief. The three men and their dog teams "lived on the country," using blubber for fuel and light. Stefansson's energetic and resourceful methods were rewarded by the discovery, on June 18, of land at 77 degrees and 43 minutes north latitude and 115 degrees and 43 minutes west longitude. He saw about 100 miles of coast line running south of east from the landing place, but mountains were seen for at least fifty miles farther east. And from a point twenty miles inland hills were seen in all directions from north to east at a distance estimated at over fifty miles. With the exception of a few experts on Arctic conditions who knew Stefansson's peculiar fitness for his task, almost everybody had long ago given up the explorer as lost. The receipt of this striking news of his discovery forms a dramatic and unlooked-for sequel to what had been accepted as a chapter of disasters. It puts new emphasis on the importance and possibilities of further research within the arctic circle and adds another to the long list of American triumphs in the frozen north.—From "The Progress of the World," in the American Review of Reviews for October

OUR COUNTRY—By OUR PRESIDENT
A History of the American People by WOODROW WILSON

A TREATY WITH FRANCE.

Published by a special arrangement with the President through The McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

(Copyright, 1901, 1902, by Harper & Brothers.)
(Copyright, 1915, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Special Notice—These articles are fully protected under the copyright laws, which impose a severe penalty for infringement by use either entire or in part.

The war with France was brief and of no significant consequence in itself.

No formal declaration of hostilities was made. There was only a season of sharp retaliation.

A separate Navy Department was created (April 30, 1798); existing treaties with France were declared abrogated (April 7, 1798); American vessels of war were expressly authorized to attack French cruisers (July 9, 1798); and active reprisals were begun.

The little navy of the country, but just now reinforced by a few new frigates of first-rate strength, acted upon the permission to fight with spirit and success.

American cruisers and privateers alike set about preying upon French commerce with the activity of genuine satisfaction.

Measures were taken to raise an army, and General Washington was asked to take command of it.

The publication of the extraordinary proposals of MM. X, Y, and Z to the American commissioners had effectually silenced every partisan of France, and war with the country's one-time friend and ally had become for the moment almost popular.

But fortunately the exposure of the intrigue attempted by the agents of M. Talleyrand had made a most unfavorable impression in France itself; Talleyrand saw that he must undo what he had done; and intimations were given early in 1799 that France would receive a minister from the United States and discuss honorable terms of accommodation.

By the time commissioners of the United States were ready to discuss terms at Paris (March 30, 1800) the Directory was no longer in charge of the affairs of France.

The Consulate had been set up, and Napoleon Bonaparte was First Consul, a master of men at least, with whom it was possible to make definite agreements, as if with a real government.

The terms of agreement, however, were by no means easy to decide upon.

The American commissioners were instructed to secure indemnification for the losses France had wrongfully inflicted on American commerce; they were also instructed to secure the formal abrogation of the treaty of 1778, which had accorded to French privateers privileges in American ports which it was no longer wise or convenient to accord them, and which had pledged the United States to such a defence of the French possessions in the West Indies as they no longer felt justified in undertaking.

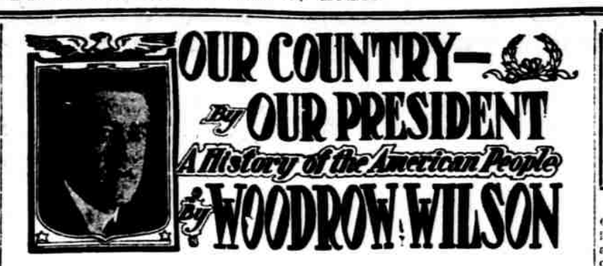
But they could not get both indemnification and a release from the treaties. They were obliged to forego compensation for the French spoliations in order to get peace and relieve themselves of the burdensome obligations of the treaty of 1778, which, there having been no formal declaration of war, they could not insist upon having escaped from.

A twelve-year convention, restoring amicable relations between the two countries, securing neutral ships against search and seizure, embodying a sensible and enlightened code of definitions with regard to the rights of belligerents and neutrals, and adjusting minor questions of dispute, was all that they could get.

By February, 1801, such terms as could be had were agreed upon.

It was Mr. Jay's experience repeated.

Tomorrow—The Unpopular Federalists.



HISTORY BUILDERS.

The Origin of a Great Railroad System.

(Written expressly for The Washington Herald.)

By DR. E. J. EDWARDS.

In the early seventies Henry Farnum gave to Yale University the beautiful and large dormitory building which is now identified by his name. It was one of the first. If not the first, of the dormitory buildings whose erection completely changed the architectural features of Yale.

Some years earlier, Joseph E. Sheffield endowed the so-called Sheffield Scientific School, and so endowed it that it came within jurisdiction of the corporation of Yale College. It was one of the first of the technical schools of which so many in later years were established in association with American colleges and universities. Flanking the Sheffield Scientific School Building in a deep cut, which was formerly the bed of a canal, is the roadbed of the New Haven and Northampton Railroad. This railroad represents the energy and foresight of Mr. Sheffield, for it was he who conceived the plan and then put it into execution of converting the canal which stretched from New Haven Harbor northwardly toward Northampton, Mass., into the roadbed for a railroad.

In conversation with one of the authorities of Yale some years ago, he narrated to me an incident of the careers of Mr. Sheffield and of Mr. Farnum which, he said, explained the ability of one of them to build and give to Yale the Farnum dormitory and the other to establish and endow, under the authority of Yale, one of the leading technical schools of the country.

According to this narrative, Mr. Sheffield, in association with Henry Farnum, then of Chicago, entered into contract with those who were promoting the construction of a railroad from Chicago to the Mississippi, at Rock Island, Ill., the terms of which entailed upon Mr. Sheffield and Mr. Farnum the responsibility of furnishing the capital and of constructing the road, and, furthermore, imposed upon them the obligation to complete it in three years' time.

They did complete the railroad in about two years, and expended some $5,000,000 upon the work. A part of their compensation for this service was to be the right exclusively to control the management of the road for a term of years and also to receive all the earnings in excess of those necessary for the operation of the road. They managed the road admirably, and their pecuniary returns were very great. It was from the gains honorably obtained in this manner that they took the funds whose use is now represented by the Farnum dormitory and the Sheffield Scientific School.

That was the beginning of the Rock Island Railroad, afterward known as the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.

Tomorrow—Dr. Edwards will tell of "Two Perplexing Cablegrams."

OPHELIA'S SLATE.

Morning Smiles.

Dobson—What does Blifkin remind you of? Hobson—Well, every time I meet Blifkin he reminds me of a little debt I've owed him for over a year.—Wall Street Journal.

"Dubwaite is what I would call a limited humanitarian." "In what respect?" "The wrongs of humanity in general work him up to a frenzy, but individual cases merely bore him."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

"They say there are nearly 850,000 married men in the British army."

"I suppose they picked out the married men for their superior fighting qualities."—Farmihg Business.

"Why don't you subscribe to my paper, Uncle Hy?" asked Editor Josh Lotts, of the Smithville Express. "It would be useless extravagance," replied Farmer Hyperbole Medders. "My wife belongs to the Chautauquy Club, the Sewin' Circle, and the Missionary Society."—Judge.

Some one noticed that Pat was ambidextrous.

"When I was a boy," he explained, "me father always said to me: 'Pat, learn to cut yer finger-nails wid yer left hand, for some day ye might lose yer right hand."—Boston Transcript.

U. S. CABLES GREAT BRITAIN.

Asks Release of Goods of Austro-German Origin.

The State Department cabled Ambassador Page at London yesterday to insist to Great Britain that importers of the United States are entitled to the release of goods of Austro-German origin which were contracted for between March 1, and March 15.

Great Britain originally contended, under the Order in Council, that all goods of emeny origin could be legally held, but conceded later that she would release all goods which importers could show were contracted for up to March 1, when the blockade of neutral ports went into effect.

The State Department, it appears, has suddenly discovered that it received no notice of the Order in Council until March 15, and that therefore its regulations could only be enforced from that date. Officials predict that Great Britain will yield this point.

STREET IMPROVEMENT PLANNED

Widening of Wisconsin Avenue Practically Assured.

The widening, grading and paving of Wisconsin Avenue from Thirty-seventh street to Newark street is one of the big street improvement items which the District Commissioners practically have determined to include in this year's budget.

It is estimated that the cost of grading and paving will be 550,000, half of which will be assessed against abutting property, while the cost of condemnation will run into higher figures and will be borne entirely by property owners along the line of the improvement.

The Commissioners plan to ask Congress for authority to require the Georgetown and Tennallytown Railway Company to relocate its tracks in the center of the street after the grading shall have been completed, the expense to be borne by the traction company.

ARMY ORDERS.

Leave of absence for two months, to take effect upon his relief from his present duties, is granted First Lieut. William W. Edwards, Cavalry.

Capt. Herbert N. Rosden, United States army, retired, is relieved from duty at St. Matthew's Military School, Burlingame, Cal.

NAVAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

Mayflower arrived at Washington, October 6; Chester arrived at Beirut October 6; Des Moines arrived at Larnaka October 6; Dolphin arrived at Winthrop October 6.

ORDERS TO OFFICERS.

Lieut. (junior grade) H. W. Koehler to South Carolina.

Lieut. (junior grade) J. W. Gates detached Cummings; to Sterett.

Midn. E. R. Henning detached Naval Academy; to Nebraska.

Before painting his celebrated "Snow Storm" Turner had himself lashed for four hours to the mast of a steamer in a tempest.

Doings of Society

The marriage of Miss Marta Hersilia Calvo, the daughter of the former Minister from Cosa Rica and Mme. Calvo, and Mr. Thomas Dempsey Harrington, of Boston took place yesterday morning at 11 o'clock in the chapel of the Apostolic legation, Mgr. Bonzano the apostolic delegate, performed the cermony which was followed by a nuptial mass.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a lovely gown of soft white satin with touches of tulle and point lace adorning the bodice. Her court train hung from the shoulders and her tulle veil was caught with orange blossoms. She carried a shower boquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

Miss Celina Calvo was the maid of honor for her sister, and was gowned in pale blue satin with which she wore a hat of gold lace and bronze tulle trimmed with fur. The bridesmaids, Miss Clara Jaeger, of Montclair, N. J., and Miss Kathleen Anderson, wore yellow satin and tulle with gold lace hats and carried arm bouquets of yellow roses. Little Miss Josephine Weller was flower girl, wearing a pale blue liberty smock and a blue poke bonnet and carrying a basket of yellow roses.

Mr. William Edward Harrington, of Boston, brother of the bridegroom, was best man and the ushers included Mr. Joseph Lanoreile, of Philadelphia; Mr. John Langan, of Albany; Mr. Arturo Calvo, Mr. J. M. Calvo, and Mr. Francis Harrington.

A breakfast followed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Calvo on Sevententh street which was charmingly decorated with yellow chrysanthemums and autumn foliage. The bridal party was assisted in receiving by Mr. and Mrs. Calvo and by the parents of the bridegroom, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Francis Harrington, of Boston. Mrs. Calvo wore a gown of plaid satin moire and georgette crepe, trimmed in cream lace, and a hat of black velvet combined with fur. Mrs. Harrington's costume was of Burgundy colored velvet, worn with a black picture hat trimmed with ostrich tips. Mrs. Arturo Calvo wore a smart gown of velvet in a mahogany shade made with a draped skirt and trimmed in lace.

Among the guests at the wedding were Mrs. Robert Lansing, the Ambassador of France and Mme. Jusserand, the Minister of Peru and Mme. Pezet, the Minister of Salvador and Mme. Zaldiver, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster, Miss Drain, Mr. John Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. Francisco Yanes, Mrs. Edwin Sefton, Mrs. J. I. Weller, and Mrs. L. F. Fisher. In addition to Dr. and Mrs. Harrington there were a number of out-of-town guests, Miss Dempsey and Mr. George Dempsey, from Boston; Arturo Calvo and Mr. Joseph M. Calvo, who came on from New York for their sister's wedding; Miss Alice M. Hewson, from Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. James McGraw and Mr. and Mrs Kirk Newell, of Montclair, N. J.; Mr. Raymond Loichet, of Canton, Ohio; Mr. Charles Lavelle, of Butte, and Mr. James Walsh, of Boston.

In the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Harrington left town for a wedding trip. Mr. Harrington is in business in Costa Rica, and will take his bride to her native country.

An attractive wedding took place last evening at 8 o'clock at St. Thomas' Church when Miss Antionette Julianna Tyssowski, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Z. Tyssowski, was married to Mr. Harry Oswell Clayberger, of New York. Rev. C. Ernest Smith officiated, and the church was decorated with palms and masses of pink chrysanthemums.

The bride, who was given away by her father, was gowned in white satin embroidered with pearls, with an overdress of pearl embroidered silk net and a bertha of point lace. Her tulle veil was caught with orange blossoms, and her bouquet was a shower of lilies of the valley and roses.

Her sister, Miss Isabelle Tyssowski, was her only attendant, and was gowned in pink taffeta and silk net with trimmings of silver, and carried an arm bouquet of pink chrysanthemums. Mr. Franklin Clayberger, jr., acted as best man for his brother, while the ushers were Dr. Paul Butzki, Mr. W. W. Twaddel, of Philadelphia; Mr. Robert Cogswell, and Mr. Elmer Gates. There was a double ring service, and the small brother of the bride, Joseph R. S. Tyssowski, carried the ring to be worn by the bridegroom.

A reception followed at the home of the bride, where palms and pink chrysanthemums formed the decorations. The guests were received by Mr. and Mrs. Tyssowski, the latter wearing a gown of black and blue net trimmed with black and blue irridescent trimmings. She carried American Beauty roses.

Later the couple left for an extended wedding trip, the bride wearing a tailored suit of dark blue broadcloth trimmed with fur and a small blue and black toque.

Some of the out-of-town guests were Mrs. Oscar W. Wood, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Clayberger, parents of the bridegroom; Miss Elizabeth Clayberger, Miss Mable Clayberger, Miss Myrtle Clayberger, and Mr. and Mrs. John Buswell, of Lundonton, N. J.

Mr. John R. Silliman is at the Shoreham.

Lieut. Col. Murrough O'Brien, military attache of the British Embassy, and Mrs. O'Brien will close their season at Newport next Tuesday and go to New York for a few days before returning to the Washington Embassy.

A pretty wedding took place in St Andrew's Episcopal Chapel at College Park, Md., last evening, when Miss Mariam Narcissa McDonnell, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barnett McDonnell, became the bride of Mr. Forrest Shepperson Holmes, of Pulaski, Va. The chapel was beautifully decorated and was filled with friends and relatives of the contracting parties. Rev. H. V. Saunders, rector of Zion Parish, Beltsville, performed the ceremony.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was gowned in white crepe de chine, trimmed with rose point lace. Her tulle veil was caught with orange blossoms, and she carried a shower boquet of Bride's roses and lilies of the valley. Her sister, Mrs. L. V. Broughton, was matron of honor. She wore a gown of pink chiffon taffeta, with tunic and jacket of lace and carried Killarney roses. Two of the bridesmaids, Miss Sadie Holmes, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Mildred Draper, of Washington, wore pink faille, combined with Chantilly lace, and the two other maids, Miss Virginia Silvester and Miss Blanche Patterson, wore similar gowns of blue faille. All the attendants wore black picture hats and carried pink roses. The flower girl, little Miss Ruth Trupin, was in white and carried a basket of tiny pink rosebuds. Mr. J. C. Holmes, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Messrs. G. E. Waicott, of College Park; C. B. Bright, of Virginia; H. H. Holmes, of Virginia, and W. G. Schwab, of Baltimore.

Following the ceremony a largely attended reception was held at the home of the bride's parents. After a trip North Mr. and Mrs. Holmes will be at home at the New Rossburg, College Park, Wednesday evening the bridal party was delightfully entertained by Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Broughton at their home in College Park.

Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Clinton, of Pennsylvania, are spending some time at the Shoreham. Other arrivals are Mr. William Green Raoul, of Millen, Ga.; Mrs. G. Gordon Massey, of Middleburg, Va., and Mr. W. H. Miles, of Richmond, Va.

Senator and Mrs. Hoke Smith and Miss Callie Hoke Smith have left Washington for Atlanta, where Mrs. Smith and Miss Smith will remain until the first of December. Senator Smith will return some weeks earlier.

Lieut. and Mrs. Alston Simpson and their young son are established in their new quarters at Annapolis, where Mrs. Smith and Miss Callie Hoke Smith visited them over the week-end just past.

Mrs. Anton Heger is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Gen. and Mrs. Dan C. Kingman.

Mrs. Richard Townsend will leave Newport today for Washington and will spend the coming season at her residence in Massachusetts avenue.

All Souls' Church was the scene of a military wedding yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, when Miss Mary Hobbs, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Hobbs, became the bride of Lieut. Harry Pfeil, of the First Field Artillery. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. U. G. B. Pierce in the presence of a small family party.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, Capt. Horace P. Hobbs, U. S. A., wore a smart traveling suit of black and white cloth, with a hat to match and a corsage bouquet of lilies of the valley. There were no attendants.

Lieut. Pfeil and his bride left immediately after the ceremony for their wedding trip. They will sail November 4 for Honolulu, where Lieut. Pfeil is stationed.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury Blair will leave Newport today and return to Washington for the season.

Mr. Thomas Gresham Machen has gone to Baltimore, where he is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Machen.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth McQuade, daughter of Mrs. Peter McQuade, of 229 Tompkins avenue, St. George, S. I., and Brig. Gen. George Percival Scriven, chief signal officer of the United States army, took place Wednesday at the home of the bride's mother. Right Rev. Charles A. Cassidy, rector of St. Peter's Church, at New Brighton, officiated.

The bride was attended by Miss Betty Scriven, her only attendant, and Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the United States army, acted as best man.

The ceremony was attended only by relatives and intimate friends, and was followed by a breakfast.

Gen. Scriven is 61 years old, about double the age of his bride, and lives in Washington with his two grown daughters. His first wife, who was the daughter of Gen. Edward S. Bragg, died several years ago.

The bride's father was the late Peter A. McQuade, who for more than forty years was well known on Staten Island, where he owned a brewery. She is a graduate of the College of the Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, and has studied art. Her engagement to Gen. Scriven was announced on September 1.

Gen. Scriven has done much distinguished service in the army since he graduated from West Point, when he

CONTINUED ON PAGE EIGHT.